



# BULLETIN

and C.

OF THE

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Vol. I.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY, 1879.

EDITED BY PHIL M. SPRINGER, SEC'Y.

No. 2.

That "blood will tell" all thoughtful men agree,  
But whether good or bad the story be  
Which thus is told, depends entirely  
Upon the blood itself—its quality.  
If bad the blood, the story bad will be,  
If good the blood, a story good we see.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee met June 20th, 1879, as per adjournment.

### APPROVAL OF PEDIGREES.

The Committee on Pedigrees reported that the information relating to animals numbered from 2557 to 2615, and from 5522 to 5550, in the statement presented, was complete. All the requirements of the Association having been complied with, they recommended that the pedigrees be approved and admitted to Volume IV. They further recommended that the Secretary be instructed to make farther inquiry as to the breeding and importation of certain animals bred in England, and that additional time be granted the Committee to make more extended investigations concerning American bred animals mentioned, whose sires and dams had not been recorded.

On motion, the recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

### REVISION OF PEDIGREES.

The same committee presented the following report regarding the revision of pedigrees already published, which, on motion, was received and adopted:

Your committee beg leave to report that they have with the aid of a large correspondence, collected from all available sources, carefully revised the pedigrees heretofore published. We find the pedigrees in Volumes II. and III. remarkably accurate. The few errors in the certificates of breeders that escaped the scrutiny of the Executive Committee, are noted in the accompanying statement.

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The data from which the first Volume was compiled, was mainly obtained from American breeders, with such as could be had at the time from importers and English breeders. That there should have been some mistakes made by the parties furnishing these data, is not surprising, they trusting of necessity, in many cases, largely to memory. Omissions of the names of sires and dams, and the names of breeders, were however the chief defects in Volume I. The revision of the pedigrees of English-bred Berkshires recorded in this Volume was kindly undertaken by Mr. Heber Humfrey, Vice President of the Association for England. His report, herewith submitted, bears date May 28, 1879; the work of revision having extended over a period of nearly two years. In this it will be seen Mr. Humfrey was largely assisted by Messrs. Arthur Stewart and Russell Swanwick.

The three gentlemen here named have been recognized for years as the leading breeders of Berkshires in England, and as such they are deeply interested in preserving with accuracy the breeding of English Berkshires. The intimate acquaintance with other English breeders enjoyed by these gentlemen, specially fitted them for the work of revision, which they have performed in so thorough and creditable a manner as to be worthy of the endorsement of this Association.

Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the American Berkshire Association are due, and are hereby tendered to Heber Humfrey, Esq., of Shrivenham, England, Vice President of the Association for that country, for valuable services rendered all interested in the breeding of thoroughbred Berkshires, by extending the pedigrees of many of the leading families of Berkshire Swine; correcting errors in the breeding of sires and dams of certain animals bred in England; inserting the names of breeders of animals not heretofore fully identified, and furnishing other valuable information noted in the Volume of the Association received from him.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association are due, and are hereby tendered to Arthur Stewart, Esq., of Gloucester, England, and Russell Swanwick, Esq., of Cirencester, England, for their hearty co-operation in aiding Mr. Humfrey in the thorough and critical revision of the breeding of certain animals recorded in the AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Association be instructed to send copies of the foregoing resolutions to the gentlemen named above, and also to notify through the BULLETIN, the owners of recorded animals of the additions to and corrections of pedigrees as reported by Mr. Humfrey.

#### THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

In States not yet represented on the list of officers was then considered. The list of appointments made at the meeting of April 22d, was read. (See May number of the BULLETIN.)



On motion, the following gentlemen were chosen honorary members of the Association, and appointed Vice-Presidents of the same for their respective States: J. D. Martin, Gallatin, Tennessee; John Rider, Sacramento City, California. The entire list so far as completed to date was then read, and on motion ordered to appear in the July number of the BULLETIN, as follows: Wm. A. Carleton, Fitchburg, Mass; T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Penn.; L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; Alex. M. Fulford, Bel Air, Md.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; David Glenn, Londonderry, Ireland; J. A. Howerton, Paris, Ky.; Heber Humfrey, Shrivenham, Eng.; Geo. Jackson, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Martin, Gallatin, Tenn.; Chas. P. Mattocks, Portland, Me.; J. C. McBride, Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Pickrell, Harristown, Ill.; Chas. Reeve, Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard Richards, Racine, Wis.; John Rider, Sacramento City, Cal; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Kan.; John C. Snell, Edmonton, Ontario, Can.; S. N. Steele, Macon Station, Ala.; T. M. Westbrook, Grandview, Texas.

In the absence of needed information concerning parties nominated in other States, further action thereon was postponed until next meeting.

The consideration of the BULLETIN being next in order, the Secretary was called upon for a statement concerning the same. The following is his

#### REPORT ON THE BULLETIN.

In accordance with your instructions, given at a former meeting, the first number of the BULLETIN was published in May last. The large edition ordered was distributed among breeders, stock-men and farmers throughout the United States and Canadas, and to some extent in England and Ireland. The many words of encouragement from breeders, and the very complimentary notices given the BULLETIN by the agricultural press, prove the correctness of your judgment that such a publication would be well received.

The almost universal depression of trade throughout America and Europe has doubtless prevented interested parties from manifesting their interest by responding liberally with material aid in the way of cash subscriptions and advertising orders. However, since we as an Association are committed to the work of improving and perpetuating in its purity the race of Berkshire swine, it becomes us, of all others, in times like these, to stand firmly by our purpose. Let us be thankful for kind words spoken, and go forward in our work with whatever means we find at our command.

The general desire among breeders seems to be to "hold their own" for the present and await a change for the better. This feeling is perhaps more prevalent at this time among those who handle Berkshires, than it is among the breeders of any other swine. It arises no doubt from a common belief in the superior adaptation of Berkshire swine to all the uses a hog is designed to serve. As an Association we should continue to do our part in keeping this fact before the people.

It would be well, also, to remind breeders that it will be of little avail to them, individually, that they have the best breed of hogs in the world if they themselves neglect to inform the public of this. I believe they will in time learn that the BULLETIN is one of the very best mediums they can employ

in advertising the stock they raise to sell. It circulates largely among the very classes they would most desire to reach with their own circulars. Large editions are sent out, regardless whether our subscription list be great or small. The plan you have adopted of distributing so many copies gratuitously insures to advertisers a much greater range of patronage than were the distribution confined to a regular subscription list, although such list might exhaust the entire edition of a single issue. Under the present plan, new names are constantly being added to our mailing list, so that with each new issue of the BULLETIN new fields are opened up to advertisers. The July number is now well under way, and will be ready for mailing by the first of the month.

Besides its advantages to breeders as an advertiser, the BULLETIN will be useful to the Association as an answerer of questions, and as a bearer of instructions to the patrons of the RECORD; such instructions as would otherwise have to be communicated by means of printed circulars, and by private correspondence. Besides, there often arise points worthy of discussion, and items of transient interest, as well as information of permanent value, which could not properly be incorporated in the RECORD. Such matter may, with credit to the Association, and profit to the breeders of Berkshire and other swine, appear in the BULLETIN. The copy of Volume I. of the RECORD, recently received from Mr. Heber Humfrey containing additions and notes made by him, will be a source whence many facts of great interest to American breeders can be drawn. Rules of entry in Volume IV. of the RECORD, and mention of Sale Blank reports and explanation of their use might form standing matter for each number of the BULLETIN. Advanced sheets of the RECORD will always be examined with interest by parties owning recorded stock. Allow me in conclusion to say, that in view of all the facts, and the encouragement we have from patrons and members of the Association, we have every reason to be hopeful of the future.

On motion the foregoing report was adopted.

Adjourned to July meeting.

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#### **NAMES OF BREEDERS AND EXHIBITERS WANTED.**

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TO SECRETARIES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS.—The American Berkshire Association desires to place upon its mailing list the names of all breeders of Berkshire Swine, in order that they may be informed of the object of its work, and thus be enabled to co-operate with the Association for the improvement of Berkshires, and the spread of such facts as will add to the deserved popularity of the breed, and tend to promote the great pork producing interests of the country. We request therefore that Secretaries will kindly send us, by postal card or otherwise, the names and P. O. addresses of breeders of pure Berkshire Swine in their respective counties—especially of those who were successful as exhibitors at the last fairs.



## COMMENTS, NOTES AND ITEMS.

**PREMIUM LIST.**—Elsewhere in this issue will be found the list of premiums offered on Berkshires at the Illinois State Fair the coming fall. The aggregate offerings amount to \$295 00.

**ILLINOIS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**—This Association will hold its annual meeting on the Fair Grounds of the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield. Interesting papers will be read, and instructive discussions held. For further particulars see notice elsewhere in this number.

**PRIZES WON.**—At the Oxfordshire Agricultural show, England, May 21st and 22d, 1879, Mr. Heber Humfrey won 1st prize on Berkshire Swine.

At the late Bath and West of England Show, Messrs. Hewer Bros., Highworth, won 1st prize on Berkshire boar one year old and under two years. At same show they won 2d prize on pen of two sows under nine months old.

**SPECIAL MENTION.**—The advertisement of Alex. M. Fulford's herd, in this number, should be read by all in search of well-bred Berkshires. The attention of western men particularly, who wish to buy of eastern breeders is called to this herd. Mr. Fulford enjoys the reputation of being a careful breeder, and his foundation stock, as will be seen, is from the best sources in England and America.

**PREMIUM ESSAYS.**—There are still on hand and for sale a few copies of these. The one on the Origin, Breeding and Management of Berkshire Swine was written by Mr. A. B. Allen, well known as a veteran writer for the agricultural press, and an acknowledged authority on the subject of which his essay treats. The other, on the Diseases of Swine, their Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, is illustrated with seven cuts engraved for the Association to accompany this essay. These essays are now published together, and will be sent post-paid on receipt of 25cts.

**BLANK FORMS FOR PEDIGREES.**—The great convenience of these forms to breeders, and the very moderate price at which they are sold, have made them popular wherever known. They are now in use by breeders of cattle, sheep and swine, are adapted to any and all breeds, and enable parties to keep an account of the sale and breeding of each animal sold. Each set contains one hundred forms. Price per set \$1 00, post-paid. Sets of two hundred forms each, with special headings, so that every pedigree given advertises the herd from which it comes, will be gotten up at \$3 00 per set, post-paid.

**VOLUMES I. AND II. OF THE RECORD.**—The editions of Volumes I. and II. originally printed were not large, neither were the pages stereotyped. Therefore parties who wish to have complete sets of the RECORD, should send for these Volumes before the present limited supplies are exhausted.

We mention this for the benefit of many whom we are satisfied expect to purchase Vols. I. and II. after awhile, "when times are easier," but who knowing the above facts, will gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity to secure these early volumes. The two will be sent post-paid on receipt of \$8 00.

**THE MOST SALEABLE ANIMALS.**—Breeders who have taken the care to keep their herds in good condition the past year, and have had their stock recorded, are already seeing the advantages of such a course. As a rule now, beginners inquire for and purchase "herd book" animals. They aim and start out right in this important respect at least. Care and judgment in other respects are likewise needed, but in these times no amount of ability and tact as a breeder can compensate for a willful neglect of the almost universal desire on the part of buyers that they shall be reliably informed as to the manner in which the animals they purchase were bred.

**THE USE OF RECORD NUMBERS.**—Breeder's are recommended, when referring to registered animals, to give the *RECORD number*, as well as the name. The number should always be placed immediately following the name, and without intervening punctuation, or the insertion of the abbreviation "No." Examples:

Prince 33; Black Prince II. 37; Queen 804; Queen III. 814.

This method having been adopted by the Association, an animal so numbered is at once supposed to be registered in the *AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD*.

**PEDIGREES PROMISED.**—In a recent letter from Arthur Stewart, Saint Bridge Farm, Gloucester, England, he requests that a few entry blanks be sent him, and adds: "On receipt of them I will send you a few pedigrees of the principal dams and sires at use in my herd, the pedigrees of which, if inserted in Volume IV., might be of use to gentlemen in America, who purchase from me or from those who possess our strain at all." American breeders will be glad to hear this, for there is not a herd on this side the Atlantic perhaps, of any note whatever, but traces in some of its crosses to the Saint Bridge Farm Berkshires. We hope the pedigrees mentioned by Mr. Stewart will arrive in time for insertion in Volume IV.

"**HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,**" at Beecher, Will county, Ill., has attained a national reputation for the excellence of the Hereford Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs, bred there. The prizes won by its herds during last fall amounted to \$2,700. In this number of the *BULLETIN* will be found a full page illustration of the handsome Hereford cow "Jennie," pronounced at the Chicago Fat Stock Show to be the best cow on exhibition of any breed. At the same show, Mr. Miller won two prizes on Berkshires. He has an unusually large and fine herd of these, and has taken care to select and mate his breeding stock with a view to the production of such animals as shall, when sold for breeding purposes, prove to be of superior worth to the purchasers.

**HEWER BROTHERS.**—Perhaps no one firm of fine stock breeders in America has done more for the improvement of Berkshires in this country than Hewer Bros., of Belvidere, Ill. Their connection with one of the oldest and most celebrated Berkshire breeding establishments in England has afforded them rare opportunities for securing the very best of stock to start with. They have not failed to avail themselves of this advantage. Their American herd proves this assertion true. The facility with which they can secure new blood from England as the needs of their herd may require, enables them to hold the creditable position they have attained as successful breeders. Their experience as importers also enables them to import for others better animals and at less expense than can be had through parties less accustomed to such enterprises.

**OUR MAILING LIST.**—As heretofore stated, the *BULLETIN* will be sent to the patrons of the *RECORD*, and distributed largely among the breeders and feeders of all kinds of swine, as well as among stock-men and farmers generally.

In order however, that our mailing list might be divided into two classes, viz: Those who wish to receive the *BULLETIN* regularly, and those who are indifferent as to whether they receive it or not, it was deemed advisable that an annual subscription price should be charged. This was fixed at \$1.00.

The size of our edition will not be determined by the size of our subscription list. To reach and to interest the greatest number of readers who are or may become engaged in the matters of which the *BULLETIN* treats, will be our first aim. It would therefore be a useless expense to continue sending to uninterested parties. Hence our principal mailing list will be constantly changing, and no one need expect to receive the *BULLETIN* regularly unless by sending \$1.00 he has his name placed on the subscription list.



HERD-BOOKS.—The first English herd-book of Short-horn stock was published in 1822, and the first American in 1846. The first herd-book of Berkshires was published by the American Berkshire Association in 1876.

THE FIRST STEP.—IF not already furnished with Entry Blanks send for a supply, and on them make your applications, without further delay, for registry in the volume now in course of preparation.

*Form 20 C* is designed for the registry of the immediate descendants of recorded sires and dams.

*Form 20 D* is for animals *not* the immediate descendants of recorded sires and dams.

In your request for Entry Blanks state how many of each kind you are likely to need.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.—On the 10th of this month (July) there will be sold by auction in England upwards of fifty pure-bred Berkshire pigs. The circular announcing this sale, says: "These pigs are an accumulation of a number of the best animals bred by Mr. Humfrey, since the depression of trade in America. They include "Mountain Walk," "Devonshire Lane," "Bingley 1st," "Bingley 2d and 3d," "Donna Marie," "Hogtown Belle," "Bromsgrove Hilt," "Bingley 5th," all Prize Winners. And several other well known Breeding Sows, in farrow; besides nearly 20 Splendid Hilt, in farrow, by "Mountain Walk," "Devonshire Lane," "Bingley 3d," or "Royal Duke." A number of nice growing Young Hilt, in pairs, and Young Boars singly." Catalogues with full pedigrees will be forwarded by Heber Humfrey, Kingstone Farm, Shrivenham, Eng.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN BREEDERS.—In reporting the late Bath and West of England Show, the *Mark Lane Express* says:

"There was a large and good show of all of the principal breeds of pigs, especially of Berkshires. Many of the exhibits were of great size and it is a certainty that big pigs have had their day in this country. Whilst we are encouraging a class of pigs which grow too large and too fast for the requirements of the public, our quick witted American cousins are studying the wants and tastes of the English people, and sending us bacon and pork of a size which can be eaten and enjoyed—in fact, that will sell readily. Surely it is time our Agricultural Societies had an eye to what is really wanted, and arrange their prize lists accordingly. Some of the pigs shown at Exeter were useless for any purpose other than showing, and making lard afterwards. If pigs were bred which are of better consuming value we should require less 'hog products' from the United States, which, in itself would be something worth striving for."

BRITISH IMPORTS.—The following table from the London *Live Stock Journal* shows the whole value of the animal food, alive and dead, imported by England from the United States in 1878:

Animals—oxen and bulls . . . . .	£1,670,510
Bacon and hams . . . . .	7,639,370
Beef—fresh . . . . .	1,279,000
" salted . . . . .	408,218
Meat—preserved otherwise than salted . . . . .	877,387
Pork—salted . . . . .	521,751
	— — — — —
	£12,396,236

The foregoing figures show that about two-thirds of the entire meat importation for the year from this country consisted of pork products. Who, in view of this fact can doubt that hog-raising in America is one of our most important industries?

**HOGS IN ILLINOIS.**—The total number of hogs assessed in Illinois, in 1878, was 3,335,550; the total in 1879, was 2,814,532, showing a decrease of 521,018. The Department of Agriculture of Illinois reports the number of hogs marketed in Illinois in 1878, as 2,345,391; the same authority reports the number of fat hogs for market in Illinois in 1879, as 2,013,718; a decrease of 331,673. The average condition of hogs in Illinois, June 1, 1879, was 93.46.

**LONG NAMES.**—By common consent among breeders and patrons of the **RECORD** long names in pedigrees are declared a nuisance. The Association has often been requested to adopt a rule whereby ambitious parties will be prevented from incorporating in the name of an animal its pedigree for one or more generations, or an advertisement of the herd or farm from which it comes. While the Association prefers not to attempt a remedy of this evil in the manner suggested, it does earnestly recommend that names reasonably short be chosen. We are satisfied from correspondence reaching this office, that long names of the class alluded to are in many cases an injury to the sale of stock in whose pedigree they appear. Parties who wish to popularize their herds will do well to heed the admonition here given.

**RIVERSIDE FARM.**—We have been favored with a copy of the new and enlarged illustrated catalogue of horses, Jerseys, Berkshires and Cotswolds bred at Riverside Farm, Portland, Me., by Gen. Chas. P. Mattocks, Vice-President of this Association. This catalogue of over 100 pages contains, besides the names and pedigrees of animals, an unusual amount of valuable information in the way of papers on the different breeds it includes, and the authorized standard of excellence for each. Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahma Fowls, and Collie Shepherd and King Charles' Spaniel Dogs, are also included. It is worthy of note that every Berkshire in this Catalogue bears an American Berkshire Record number. The example here set should be followed by all who have the promotion of the Berkshire interest at heart. In their catalogues and in all their advertisements, as well as in private correspondence, they will be profited in letting it be known by using the **RECORD** number that they handle recorded stock. Gen. Mattocks being one of the most wide-awake and progressive breeders and importers in America, has been one of the first to realize this. Send for his catalogue, and you will see that he has stock of which any one might well be proud.

**A GOOD WORK WELL DONE.**—Recently we received from Mr. Heber Humfrey, Vice Pres't. of the Association for England, a copy of Volume I. of the **RECORD**, which had been sent him some time previously with the request that he should correct any errors he might find therein, and extend as far as possible such pedigrees as were incomplete.

The Volume bears ample evidence of the care and faithfulness with which Mr. Humfrey has performed his work. In this we understand he has been kindly assisted by Messrs. Arthur Stewart and Russell Swanwick. Much valuable information regarding the ancestry of English-bred Berkshires is thus placed in the hands of the Association. This information shall from time to time, and as space will allow, be given to breeders through the medium of the **BULLETIN** and future Volumes of the **RECORD**.

The extension of pedigrees by inserting names of ancestors and the names of the breeders of these, must in all cases where ancestors and breeders are of creditable reputation, add greatly to the value of such pedigrees.

The Berkshire breeding fraternity will have frequent cause to thank Mr. Humfrey for having in such a practical manner aided in sustaining for Berkshire Swine the high reputation they have so long enjoyed.



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KEEPING SWINE IN GOOD HEALTH.

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BY WM. B. HENNING, WATERLOO, IND.

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Diseases of Swine, like diseases common to other domestic animals, become more prevalent as we increase their numbers and production. The causes of disease, although various, are in the majority of cases the result of inattention and neglect. During the primitive years of our country's improvement little was known of "hog cholera." This was because of the limited number of hogs; and the varied and extensive range of pasture, exercise and diet which they enjoyed. As the country became more thickly settled and better cultivated, the range allotted to hogs was necessarily compassed, and their food restricted to a sameness of diet, viz.: corn. *Improvement in the breeds of hogs does not induce more sensitive and delicate constitutions.* On the contrary, it has been proven that those hogs that are finely bred, and well kept, are more exempt from the ravages of disease. By being "well kept" is meant that they have a variety of clean food, pure water, and all the exercise they will relish. We may feed hogs all they will eat of one kind of food, and yet fail to secure good results, simply because the hog, like its owner, is omniverous, and to have sound health and good digestion requires variety in food, and regularity in meals. The pernicious and unjust practice of turning hogs upon the public highways, as is the custom of many who style themselves farmers, not only tends to produce disease, but also spreads those diseases which are contagious. "Road pasturing" subjects swine to much privation in food or water, or in both: and should the suffering animals find any putrid refuse or stagnant water, they will eat or drink with avidity; or finding a weak fence, will break into a field of grain and eat sufficient to cause fever, and all diseases accompanied with fever are more or less contagious. A serious cause of hog cholera is the result of stock men allowing hogs to "follow cattle." This practice must be severely condemned if we expect to raise healthy hogs and eat palatable pork; for, subsisting on the undigested corn in the excrements of the cattle, they *not only inhale but eat the fecal impurities which pass from the bodies of the cattle.* Swine should not be restricted from enjoying and exercising their fond proclivity for rooting. To ring hogs' noses may keep our pasture's smooth, but will no doubt be disastrous to the general welfare of our porkers. The soil is full of insects and worms, particularly earthworms, grubworms, and cutworms, which the hogs will persistently hunt and devour if allowed to root, thereby benefiting the farm whilst obtaining food most necessary to their welfare.

Another cause of fatality among swine, is the neglect to protect them from the burning rays of a summer's sun. They are frequently turned into an enclosure so hard and dry that they cannot root to get fresh earth to lie in, with neither tree nor shed for shelter, nor fresh water to cool them. These are cruelties perpetrated every season by men who pretend to know how to raise hogs, and in view of these facts, is there any reason why the sensitive system of the hog should not be prostrated, or any wonder that many perish of sunstroke, or are literally burnt up by the scorching sun. It is just as essential to protect stock from the heat of summer as from the cold of winter, and in fact the effects of the heat proves far more injurious and fatal. To remedy this, let swine have moist earth to root if possible. Free access to shelter, pure water to drink, and it is charitable to allow them a pool to wallow in, so they may have protection from flies. Diseases of swine during fall and winter may be largely attributed to diseased corn, and foul bedding. Corn that is *unsound and discolored is ergoted*, and is not only

injurious to all stock, but poisonous and fatal when fed in considerable quantity. It produces blind staggers in horses, and thumps in cattle, and of course will prove equally injurious and fatal to swine. It is error to suppose that a hog is so constituted that he can withstand a powerful quantity of poison. This is only true concerning those poisons to which lard is antidote, as arsenic, and all poisons not counteracted by lard or grease, are as effective against the delicate system of the hog as against other animals. A wheat or rye stubble is ergoted in wet seasons and should not be gleaned by hogs. Cattle may eat unsound corn more safely than hogs, as they are not so much affected by the ergot. But good economy will be to consign such to the compost. Our physician forbids us eating spoiled vegetables, or tainted meat, likewise to keep stock healthy we must give healthy food, pure water, clean pens, and sufficient exercise.

Lice and kidneyworm are maladies of less serious consequence, and in the southern states only is any trouble encountered from lice. A cheap and easy remedy is to feed sulphur once a week and keep the hogs in cleared land; allowing them to wallow in mud. For kidneyworm, feed sulphur and salt in regular and moderate quantities. Salt, alone, is generally a sure remedy, and is relished by no stock more than by hogs. A remedy for cholera has been found in a severe fly blister applied to the throat. Feed oil-cake gruel or flax seed, boiled, or give linseed oil; feed roots and soft rations, but no corn or anything to augment fever. Diluted carbolic acid applied as a wash during the first stages of cholera, and used as injections, has been of good effect.

The symptoms of hog cholera are loss of appetite, a dry empty cough, trembling, high fever, and the seat of pain appears in the throat and bowels, and the disease is likely to arise from any of the causes previously noted. However, since careful attention and timely precaution are a sure means of prevention, always at our disposal and comparatively inexpensive; and while *no cure is ever sure*, let us assiduously adopt the former method of treatment, the labor being more agreeable and the profits greater.

When swine are enclosed in pens, three apartments are necessary. Always feed pigs away or apart from their nest or sleeping room, and provide an apartment for excrementary purposes. They should not have an excess of litter. When sheltered from storm by a substantial pen, give but little bedding, and change frequently. Dry wheat straw, corn husks, shavings, forest leaves, and saw dust, make good litter, but if possible avoid oat straw, from its tendency to create fever, and its affinity to moisture.

A rigid law should be enforced against any neglect to remove or bury any stock dying of disease, as the most careful sanitary measures in stock-raising will not prevent contagion from spreading so long as diseased stock are exposed to contact or proximity with healthy stock. And any person guilty of such neglect should be held just as culpable as if he removed bedding from a pest house and threw it in the public highway.

Although the hog is cheaply and easily raised, and possesses a wonderful adaptability for so many conditions of feeding and keeping, it is but justice to our porcine friends, and finally, profit to ourselves, that we study his natural wants and contribute accordingly; allowing him to be his own physician, when he will seek out and apply those cheap, simple and effective remedies which the allwise Creator has given him. Under these conditions can we expect to raise hogs with the best results, and eat pork with an appetite unassociated with the idea of hog cholera or trichina?



## THE HOG DOMESTICATED.

### The Requirements of his Nature not to be Overlooked.

BY P. B. BRYANT, LEXINGTON, KY.

The importance of the hog as a food producing animal has ever been conceded by the most enlightened nations of the world. Indeed, there has never existed a domestic animal of more importance, or one more submissive to the will and interest of man than the hog, nor one which is ever more ready to yield to the influences (favorable or otherwise) connected with its breeding or keeping. Though he cannot labor like the horse, or the ox, his importance consists in qualities irrespective of the labor and duties which may be performed by many other domestics; but respecting a high ratio of intelligence, courage, and personal attachments, the hog has much to recommend him, indeed, his superiors are few in these respects. But in order to realize the full force of the many claims he has upon our attention and interest we must consider him in another light, claims which have been acknowledged since man's earliest history on the globe, to the present day, claims due from the most enlightened and wealthy of the world. His flesh as human food has for ages graced alike the repast of the wealthy and refined as well as the tables of the most humble, and for the mere sake of his flesh, vast herds have been reared almost throughout the entire world, affording to commerce an interest secondary to no other animal; and to view him in this age of improvement and high culture, he lends a claim as well as an indispensable interest to every rural home. His breeding and rearing have become objects of special concern, and now involve the capital and interest of every agriculturist, and the supply of every market with the greatest staple of animal food. But notwithstanding the many claims he has ever had upon us for our care and attention, there is no animal on the face of the globe that has had as little justice and as much injustice done him as the hog. For ages he was denied even a historical representation along with other animals of much less importance. Taken from his native jungle, he was subjugated, reared in filth, and slaughtered in disease, and then denounced by the heathen lords as a beast "unclean." In as taste of nature he was free from disease and enjoyed every privilege which nature allotted to his existence, but being subjugated, he has been cut off from all those natural resources which have ever been so essential to health and even existence, and not being provided with proper substitutes for them in domestication, he has become a prey to diseases which adverse treatment and a domestic life only can give. And on this point, experience and observation both teach the sad fact, that, the further we advance in civilization and culture, and the further we remove the hog from his natural elements, and natural requirements, the intensity and fatality of all his diseases will increase. Be this as it may, an important fact, which I wish here to bring to view, is, that while the hog has for ages been under a state of subjugation, and his general contour and peculiar characteristics, have, through every age, underwent so many and varied changes, his nature and all his requirements remain the same, unchanged and unsubdued. And however much it may have been blunted by domestication, when unrestrained it will ever cry back to his primitive bequests which nature has allotted for his existence. From these facts we may be able to draw some instructive conclusions; one of which is, where nature and its requirements cannot be subdued, obedience to its laws is the surest safeguard against disease and death; and whenever we consent, in the breeding and rearing the Berkshire pig, to yield to his natural requirements, or to make the proper substitutions for them, we can then build the artificial structure free from disease, and offer to the pork and ham loving world, the greatest dainty in animal food.



### BERKSHIRES IN THE SOUTH.

ED. BULLETIN:—The popularity of the Berkshire hog in the South is increasing every day. Since the close of the war quite a number of excellent herds have been established and the breed is now more generally known and highly prized than any other. For pork making in this climate it excels every breed of swine ever brought here. I am so thoroughly convinced of its great value to the South in this respect that I feel as if I must make known my convictions through the BULLETIN.

The mere opinion, however, of an unknown writer in a matter of this kind, carries with it comparatively little weight. Without, therefore, attempting to enlarge upon the subject by giving my own views and experiences, I beg to call the attention of your readers to a few facts gathered from the valuable treatise on the "Hog" written by Hon. Thomas Pollard, Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia. In 1878 Dr. Pollard issued a circular to the swine breeders of his State asking for information on the subject of "Hog Raising." Replies were received from many of the best informed citizens in the commonwealth, and men of experience in business of breeding hogs for pork. From Dr. Pollard's summary of these replies we learn that the Berkshires are preferred to breed from by 33 per cent. of those who replied. The remaining 67 dividing their preferences among four other varieties mentioned and the native stock. We learn further, that 79 per cent. preferred the Berkshire and its crosses, while others liked various other crosses. Dr. Pollard says, "a large majority prefer the Berkshire hogs, particularly the Berkshire boar for crossing on either common sows or on pure breeds of other varieties." Further on, the Dr. remarks: "As to the kinds of hogs to raise and breed from, we must have something to say. If we desire to raise hogs to sell for breeding purposes, then we must raise the purest, most highly improved stock. If for pork, a mixed breed or grade will generally best subserve our purpose. The preference of hog-breeders at this time in this country seems divided between the Berkshire, Essex, and Poland, some few preferring the Chester, and Jersey Red. In England the Suffolk is a very popular breed, some say the most so, though in this country it has not much popularity. In Virginia, at this time, the Berkshire is undoubtedly the most popular, and appears in my judgment to possess the most good qualities."

Gen. John M. Payne, of Lynchburg, Va., in his reply to Dr. Pollard's circular, says: "A good stock to start with is all important; nearly half the battle. I prefer the pure Berkshire which may justly be regarded as the standard breed of the day. The hogs of this breed are active, hardy and industrious; they mature at an early age and are remarkable for their fine bone and neatness of proportion. The sows are, as a rule, very prolific, and kind mothers; they give a great deal of milk, and the young pigs thrive and grow very rapidly.

The pork is all that can be desired, very firm and solid, and not all fat as is the case with some other breeds of hogs. The hams are especially well developed and adapted to making a first-class article of Virginia bacon.

The Berkshire hog crosses well upon any other breed, and especially well upon the Chester White. \* \* \* \* \* The experience of my neighborhood plainly demonstrates the fact that the Berkshire cross will greatly improve ordinary stock, and will largely increase the production of pork."

The Hon. Wm. J. Shelbourne, of Christiansburg, Va., in his reply says, "a Berkshire boar crossed on any common sow will make good hogs, with good treatment."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee expresses his preference for the Berkshire, and the Berkshire crossed with Essex and the common hog.



Mr. L. R. Edwards, of Franklin, Va., prefers the Berkshires, saying, "They fatten better, are freer from disease, and will weigh more when fattened young, than any other." He thinks farmers should by all means raise pure bred hogs for pork, and that the Berkshire is the best for crossing with common hogs.

On this last point Wm. T. Hobson, of Cumberland, Va., says, "I prefer the Berkshire."

Mr. R. H. Allen, of Oral Oaks, Va., says, "I prefer the Berkshire or a cross of them on our best common sows; they are thrifty; fatten kindly at any age; easy to keep; are large enough for table use, and as healthy as any I ever raised."

VIRGINIA.

## BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Here is a new thing in America. We extend our congratulations to the enterprising swine breeders who venture to issue a journal devoted wholly to the interests of swine breeding. We have bee journals almost innumerable. Apiarians have much to say of their business. The little busy bee figures in literature, and inspires all who have made its acquaintance with an enthusiasm that seems to be out of all proportion to the usefulness and profits of bee culture.

The lazy, grunting pig has not figured in the writings of agriculturists so largely as he has in the bank accounts of farmers, packers and shippers. He is the animal above all others which has put ready money into the pockets of the farmer. He turns corn into cash, and while he fattens he makes rich the soil he treads upon. While he consumes the grain, and condenses seven pounds of corn into one of pork, he saves to the farmer and consumer an immense outlay otherwise needed for transportation. No animal in America is so profitable or adds so much to our Nation's profits. Yet he is ignored in our literature, and spoken of in contempt. The man who becomes his advocate is either despised or pitied by the high-toned city chaps. It is honorable to deal in guano and phosphates, and aristocratic to manufacture them, though the factory may stink out half of a township and drive a decent population beyond its reach.

We rejoice that the enterprise of our Illinois breeders is strong enough to undertake the work of publishing a journal in Berkshire interests. They believe in the high breeding of their favorite. The first number of Volume I. opens out its first page with this:

"That 'blood will tell' all thoughtful men agree,  
But whether good or bad the story be  
Which thus is told, depends entirely  
Upon the blood itself—its quality.  
If bad the blood, the story bad will be;  
If good the blood, the story good we see."

The American Berkshire Association is composed of breeders in the States and Provinces of America. They have issued three volumes of the Berkshire Record, and have a thoroughly organized stock company, composed of men of wealth and intelligence. We wish them abundant success, and trust that breeders of swine will feel a just pride in the success of their special Bulletin, and make it valuable to themselves. The swine interests in America are second to none. The sales of hogs are annually greater than those of horses, cattle and sheep together, and bring more ready money to the farmer than all other stock combined. The issuing of records and publishing of journals will do much toward lifting the business above the plane of chance into that of science.

### LIGHTER BACON.

Previous to a short time ago, it was deemed essential by breeders of both cattle and hogs to get as much weight and fat as possible, to the almost utter neglect of symmetry and style. In fact, when the exportation of live cattle to England and other foreign countries began, agents here showed a decided preference for large-framed, "old-fashioned" fat cattle averaging 1,700 lbs. and over, regardless of shape and fineness of bone. This is accounted for, however, by the fact that in the infancy of the trade,—or rather in its first stage, as it is still in its infancy, as it were,—ocean freight rates were so much per head; and it is readily understood that it was to exporter's interests to ship as much weight to the number of head as possible. As the trade increased in volume the system was changed, and exporters were charged so much per 100 lbs., the same as any other class of freight, thereby lessening the demand for coarse, unevenly fattened, heavy cattle, and naturally increasing the inquiry for well-bred symmetrical animals of lighter weight.

The change in the course of the hog trade has been as radical as in cattle, although it cannot be attributed, except in a small degree, to the same cause, as the exportation of live hogs to foreign countries is indeed in its infancy; yet the volume of traffic is rapidly increasing, and thus far has proved highly remunerative to those interested. But a notable fact, and one worthy the special attention of breeders and raisers of hogs, is that light, evenly fattened, and fine-boned swine, averaging a little over 200 lbs. in weight, is the only grade of our hogs that has proved satisfactory to our British cousins; and heavier weights do not stand the long journey and confinement on shipboard as well as stock of lighter weight and less fat.

There are several English houses here, as most of our readers well know, that are almost exclusively engaged in the curing and shipping of English cuts; and, as is generally a well-known fact, to meet the requirements of this trade, hogs must not be too fat, but compact and well bred.—*Drover's Journal*, Chicago, Ill.

The average gross weights of the hogs weighed in the Chicago market in each of the four weeks of 1879, as shown below, and in the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, were as follows.

1879.	1878.	1877	1876.
April 12..... 218.26	April 13 ..... 225.75	April 14..... 234.03	April 15.... .215.26
April 19..... 218.66	April 20..... 222.00	April 21..... 233.00	April 22..... 216.46
April 26..... 219.25	April 27..... 224.00	April 28..... 227.75	April 29..... 226.00
May 3..... 223.56	May 4 ..... 222.00	May 5 ..... 222.50	May 6..... 227.50
Av. for month 219.93	.....223.44	.....229.32	.....221.30

THE BERKSHIRES.—This breed of pigs has generally been considered one of the best in England, on account of smallness of bone, early maturity, aptitude to fatten on little food, hardihood, and the females such good breeders. There are few counties in England where the Berkshire breed has not penetrated. It is everywhere valued for its excellent qualities, its fair, moderate size, its small bones, its thin skin, its fattening qualities and excellence of flesh.

YOUATT.



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### BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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The following is an extract from a letter of Solon Robinson to the editors of the *Cultivator*, dated Sept. 2, 1840:

"It is often asserted that the difference in breed is more in the difference of keeping than anything else; in fact I believe I have tried hard to make myself believe this doctrine; but experience, that good old teacher, has entirely eradicated that error. The Berkshire pigs that I procured this summer from A. B. Allen, Buffalo, which cost me, delivered in my yard, \$32, I would not give for 32 common pigs of the same age, and yet I will give them freely to any believer in the popular error, 'that the difference is all in keeping,' if he will produce a pair of the common kind of equal age and equal keeping, that equal them in any particular. The fact is, the point must be given up, that there is 'a proper sight of odds' in the breeds of hogs. 'A hog is a hog,' is the end of argument with some hogish argufiers. So is a sheep a sheep; but I defy any and all men to make a coarse wool sheep fine by feeding or breeding until all its coarse wool is bred out. A dog is a dog too, yet I suppose no one will attempt to argue that there is no difference in them; he might just as well argue that, as that there is little or no difference in the breed of hogs. In this case 'seeing is believing,' and feeding is knowing. It is a fact that speaks loudly in favor of the Berkshires, that all who buy them seem satisfied with the improvement."

Of the Berkshire cattle show then recently held in New York, he wrote:

"Of swine, the Berkshire seems to 'stand alone in all their glory,' and have driven every other variety off the ground. This, to me, was a source of gratification, for when I first exhibited this very excellent breed at one of their fairs some five years ago, the same objection was made to them as to the Durham cattle—the color—a black hog could not be endured. Now, not a white hog was to be seen in the pens. Showing most conclusively that the intelligent farmers are open to conviction."

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### THE FUTURE OF HOG RAISING.

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It is to be expected, judging from the general rule of human action, that the long continuance of low prices for pork will operate to discourage hog raising. That low prices should have a depressing effect is a natural result of a good cause, and yet that does not signify that it is the part of wisdom to feel depressed. Indeed, what product of the farm is there that has not been low, and if man is to be driven out of producing one thing for such a reason, will he not be deterred from producing anything. Large fortunes have been made in raising hogs, and fortunes will be made again in like manner. That it can be done the next year or the year after, we cannot predict, for we do not know anything about it. But we do predict that hog breeding will again be profitable, and that it will average all the time, year in and year out, as well as anything that is produced on the farm.

The consumption of pork is constantly increasing. The wild prejudice against it, which some people entertain, is being gradually overcome. The hog is being better understood every day. The erroneous notions about swine are as absurd as they are astonishing. One man does not eat pork because the "hog is a filthy animal." This is not true. Swine are naturally cleanly,

and if they eat filth or live in filth, it is because they have nothing else to eat and nowhere else to live. They do just as human beings do. Rather than starve a man will eat from the swill barrel, and even worse than that. Rather than freeze, he will sleep in a dirty pig sty, if that will furnish warmth. Give the hog good clean food and a good clean pen, and he will not seek filth for food, or filth to wallow in. The public by degrees is beginning to understand this. Our immense packing operations in the West cannot fail to draw attention to the hog, and when the attention is attracted to any object the mind will study it more or less.

Another man refuses to eat pork because "it is unhealthy." This is not true either in its broadest sense. Diseased pork is unhealthy. So is diseased beef. The consumption of large quantities of pork by people living in warm climates, or by people whose habits are sedentary, is unhealthy. The consumption of large quantities of beef under similar circumstances is also unhealthy. We think that constant pork eaters will compare favorably, as to health and longevity, with constant beef eaters. People are generally beginning to understand this, too; and the result of all this better knowledge is to increase the consumption of pork, which of course must point to an ultimate better market.

The hog disease is one of great source of discouragement, but everything that breathes is liable to disease and every species of an animal is liable to an epidemic. Next year it may be our cattle that will be swept off, or our horses, or our sheep. Really it seems as if there was not a great deal of choice upon that ground; and if we had been raising hogs, we should continue to raise them.—*Western Rural*, Chicago, Ill.

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### SOMETHING ABOUT BERKSHIRES.

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No book which purports to give a history of swine husbandry would be complete did it not give a great amount of space to the Berkshires. This breed is amongst the oldest of all the best kinds and probably more extensively disseminated and better known than any other. The natural traits and habits of the Berkshire suit it to almost any soil and climate, and while it responds quickly to good care, it will "root, little pig," as well as any other, when it falls into the hands of the hard master and is called upon to endure the hardships that many a swine raiser's short-sighted policy imposes upon his stock.

It seems strange indeed, that farmers will raise stock profitable only as a means of converting feed into meat, and yet refuse the most generous supply of the one thing necessary. As it is true, though, and not unfrequently, that such are found, it is equally true that the Berkshire will more nearly than other breed suit their wants. Of fine bone, strong constitution and compact frame, starvation does not so soon reduce it to skin and bones, and then when the Eden is at hand, and the corn crib is thrown open, it is the first to respond to the call and get fat.

It is not, however, this kind of a life that the Berkshire is peculiarly adapted. There is no other breed that surpasses it for early feeding, and when pushed from birth they are ripe for the butcher at any time.

The Berkshire is too well known to require descriptive mention at length. As far back as 1780 it was a distinct breed, well defined, and while time has made improvements, it is recognized as the same breed. The marks and color are well fixed, and where they "sport" it may be taken as evidence of impurity. The white face, feet and tip of tail make pretty and distinctive features, and it seems wonderful that these should appear with such certainty.



In 1823 Berkshires were imported to this country from England, but either from a want of the knowledge of keeping them or from getting quite indifferent stock, they were not much liked, and the breed was almost ostracised for awhile. The importations prior to 1832 were of this class, but after that time they grew popular again and have since maintained their foothold, being constantly improved in England and imported to this country. At the close of our late war the price of fat hogs being 6c to 10c per lb. gross, stimulated the demand for hogs that would mature early and grow to good size. The Berkshire was immensely popular, and they sold at fabulous prices; instances being on record where they brought in the region of \$1,000 per head—\$100 to \$300 being a common price.

With continued importations and breeding, the prices were reduced until ordinary Berkshires were plentiful, and they are now to be found on hundreds of Kentucky farms.—*Farmer's Home Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

### BERKSHIRE BREEDING IN ENGLAND.

In the *National Live Stock Journal*, Mr. A. B. Allen quotes from the London *Agricultural Gazette*, showing that in England the Berkshire is being crossed with the Essex. The article in the *Gazette* says:

The cross is easily distinguished; the skin is black instead of being of a slate color; the head is much too short, and the nose turned up; the tails have black ends, without a particle of white hairs, and some of the feet are black. At the late show of the 'Royal' at Bristol, one of the yelts (in the class of three) had a black skin and perfectly black tail, and they took the first prize, and in the third prize pen, two of them had black tails. As long as such judgment continues, so long will the Essex cross remain, and the bacon factors will continue to complain of the great alteration in the breed.

In commenting on this, Mr. Allen says:

It will be seen that they are rapidly spoiling the Berkshire breed of swine in England for hams and bacon. This was their great and distinguishing merit—the production of a much larger percentage in the carcass of juicy, well-marbled, lean, tender meat, than any other breed of swine; thus rendering their shoulders, hams, and side pieces extra valuable for smoking. Destroy these distinguishing qualities, and we destroy the breed and make it nearly worthless for hams and bacon. \* \* \* \* \* Pray let us keep the Berkshire pure, as we first had them from England.

In what way more effectual and satisfactory can this be done than by the public registry of pedigrees? If the fine stock show authorities of England and America would require their judges in the pure-bred classes to regard purity of blood as established by pedigree, in connection with purity indicated by size, form and color markings, complaints similar to the above would soon cease. Put exhibitors on their honor, and in some cases if need be on oath, as to the truth of statements made regarding the breeding of animals competing for the prizes.

If in order to secure a certain degree of fatness or of size, or some supposed desirable modification in form or color, an exhibiter has resorted to a secret cross, let the matter be known, and the animals at once ruled out of

the pure-bred classes. If the cross-bred are the better animals, let them be acknowledged as such, giving them their true name, but allow them not to come in competition in a class where they do not belong. We stop not here to argue comparative merits, all we ask is an honest presentation of the facts, and a proper classification at our shows.

While on this subject we cannot do better than to give the following from the *Journal of Agriculture and Farmer* on

#### PRIZE WINNING BERKSHIRES AS BREEDERS.

"He was a prize animal at the Royal, and appears to be a model Berkshire of the highest type; but whether or not he will spot his pigs, we cannot tell until we have tried him."

Remarks similar to the above are not unfrequently made of Berkshires newly imported from England; from which any one may justly infer that certainty, as to color markings at least, does not always attend the breeding of imported animals with those bred and reared in this country.

That very unsatisfactory results, not only in color marks, but in other respects, have attended the crossing of some of the English prize winners with American bred stock will not be denied. Why this uncertainty?

It has been said that a prize winner in the Berkshire classes in England is not necessarily a pure-bred animal. We are led to credit this assertion from the fact that pedigrees of certain of these prize animals are remarkably short; some even having no pedigree at all. It seems altogether probable therefore, that some English breeders may be in the habit of crossing up stock for show purposes alone, rather than for breeding, and that the Englishman's real breeding stock remains at home, while this show stock finds its way to America. Hence the uncertainty as to results, above mentioned.

American breeders, having an acknowledged standard to which to breed, and a public record of Berkshire swine from which to make their selections, need not longer be led astray by the use of English prize winners of unknown ancestry.

#### EXTENDED PEDIGREES.

From Mr. Humfrey's report dated May 28, 1879.

BEAUTIFUL STAR 30, farrowed Oct., 1874, and owned by S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind., was bred by Heber Humfrey, Shrivenham, Eng. She was got by Gilbourne and out of Rosaline; she bred by Heber Humfrey, was got by Delamere and out of Crown Rose; she bred by Heber Humfrey, was got by Fernham. Gilbourne, Delamere and Fernham were bred by Heber Humfrey. Fernham was got by Souse Genteel, bred by Heber Humfrey.

BETTER STILL 90, farrowed Oct. 4, 1871, and owned by Richard Richards, Racine, Wis., was bred by Heber Humfrey. She was got by No. "360 N" and out of No. "354 B;" she bred by Heber Humfrey was got by Upton and out of No. "22;" she bred by Heber Humfrey was got by New Policy. No. "360 N" and Upton were bred by Heber Humfrey. New Policy was bred by J. King Tombs. *Better Still 90* was known in England as No. "392 B." The pedigrees of 97, 243, 303, 320 and 422, in Vol. I., should conform to the above.

BLUSHING ANSWER 140, farrowed Aug. 28, 1874; owned by S. Meredith & Son, and by them sold Feb. 12, 1877, to Abner Strawn, Ottawa, Ill.; was



bred by Heber Humfrey. She was got by Smithereen 403, and out of Tantalizer; she bred by Heber Humfrey, was got by Tannerson and out of Pug-nacity; she bred by Heber Humfrey, was got by No. "306 N." Tannerson and No. "306 N" were bred by Heber Humfrey. No. "306 N" was got by Souse Genteel bred by Heber Humfrey. *Blushing Answer 140* was re-recorded on page 240 of Vol. II.

FAIRY SYLPH 314, a full sister, same litter as *Blushing Answer 140*.

CLEOPATRA'S DUCHESS 204, farrowed Nov 5, 1874, owned by T. S. Cooper and by him sold Jan. 27, 1876, to W. C. Norton, Aldenville, Penn., was bred by Arthur Stewart. She was got by Robin Hood 801 and out of Sniper V.; she bred by Arthur Stewart, was got by Blacksmith and out of Sniper IV.; she bred by Arthur Stewart, was got by Samson and out of Sniper III.; she bred by Arthur Stewart, was got by Tim Whiffler and out of Sniper II.; she bred by Arthur Stewart was out of Sniper I.; she bred by Arthur Stewart and out of Aunt Sally; she bred by Sir Francis Goodrich. Blacksmith, Samson and Tim Whiffler were bred by Arthur Stewart. The pedigrees of 111, 113 and 1006 in Vol. I. should be made to conform to the above, the dates of farrow remaining unchanged.

CURIOUS 222, farrowed May 31, 1873, and owned by Herbert Mead, Golden's Bridge, N. Y.; was bred by Geo. Griggs, Romford, Eng.; she was got by John Bull, and out of Hopeful; she bred by Geo. Griggs, was got by Pilgrim and out of Topsy III.; she bred by Arthur Stewart. John Bull was bred by Russell Swanwick, Cirencester, Eng.; Pilgrim was bred by Geo. Griggs.

[To be continued in next number.]

## PIG MANAGEMENT.

Scraps from the London *Live Stock Journal Almanac*.

PIG MANAGEMENT.—It has been far too customary to half-starve store pigs after weaning them, allowing for their food only a little sour whey, beyond what they get for themselves. Many farmers who do this probably imagine it would not pay to adopt a more liberal method of feeding. But let them try it on, and they will soon find that great is the error to keep pigs, any more than any other kinds of stock, stagnant at any period of their existence.

Although it is by no means so difficult to make a lean pig thrive and alter his condition, when the feeder commences operations, as to effect the same change in a lean sheep, heifer or ox, still, a grave mistake is incurred whenever the young animal is allowed to decline in flesh, and not kept constantly advancing in condition.

The great art of remunerative stock-keeping is the same for all animals when kept for meat production. From the period of birth until slaughter there should on no account be the slightest stagnation in growth or decline in condition rendered possible. This should be avoided as a fatal stumbling block to success; and no stock can be kept so as to pay well for their food unless this art be well understood and its principles acted upon.

It does not suit the circumstances of all farmers to keep sheep; and to small occupiers, and those devoid of much capital in particular, swine are valuable indeed. With no other kind of stock can a farm be so cheaply stocked, and no other will increase faster if allowed to do so.

Sows, as a general rule, ought neither to be too highly fed nor kept too poor when big with young; and particular care should be observed to give no forcing diet immediately before and after parturition, their being a danger of heating food leading to milk fever.

### THE VALUE OF PEDIGREE IN ANIMALS

This subject, in its application to cattle, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Carmarthen Farmers' Club, England. The suggestions embodied in the following brief report from the London *Live Stock Journal* are as applicable in the breeding of swine as of cattle:

Mr. James Buckley, who introduced the subject, was of the opinion that the first cross between two improved or pedigree breeds usually produces a robust, beautiful, and often profitable, intermediate animal; but that type could not be continued even though a male and female were produced. When breeding among themselves, they began to cry back in the next generation, and eventually become a lot of mongrels. In answer to the question, 'How was the power attained by which the form and qualities possessed by an animal of an improved breed were transmitted to his or her offspring?' Mr. Buckley replied that it was transmitted through a number of generations of descent; that this power acquired new strength on every fresh transmission; and that this was equally true of points or qualities to be avoided as well as those to be desired.

Mr. Buckley's hopes for the future, as to his favorite breed of cattle, are said to be set on a Herd-Book. This is another evidence of the growing popularity of public records for our domestic animals. On this point the *Journal* says:

The idea is a good one, and only requires practical men to take the matter in hand. Mr. Buckley is quite right in believing good stock to be always so attractive as to command the fair, and the market, and the best price, and we heartily commend his advice to the consideration of Welsh breeders, when he says, "That we may know where the best animals are to be found, and who owns them, we should possess 'The Welsh Black Cattle Herd-Book,' and get our own stock good enough to be entered in it."

**BERKSHIRE PREMIUM LIST.**—The following are the offerings on Berkshires at the Illinois State Fair to be held at Springfield, Sept. 29th–Oct. 4th, 1879:

Best Boar 2 years old or over.....\$20 00	Best Sow 2 years old or over.....\$20 00
Second best ..... 10 00	Second best..... 10 00
Best Boar 1 year old and under 2..... 20 00	Best Sow 1 year old and under 2..... 20 00
Second best ..... 10 00	Second best..... 10 00
Best Boar 6 months old and under 1 y'r 15 00	Best Sow 6 months old and under 1 y'r 15 00
Second best ..... 10 00	Second best..... 10 00
Best Boar under 6 months old ..... 10 00	Best Sow under 6 months old.... 10 00
Second best..... 5 00	Second best ..... 5 00

#### BREEDERS' RINGS.

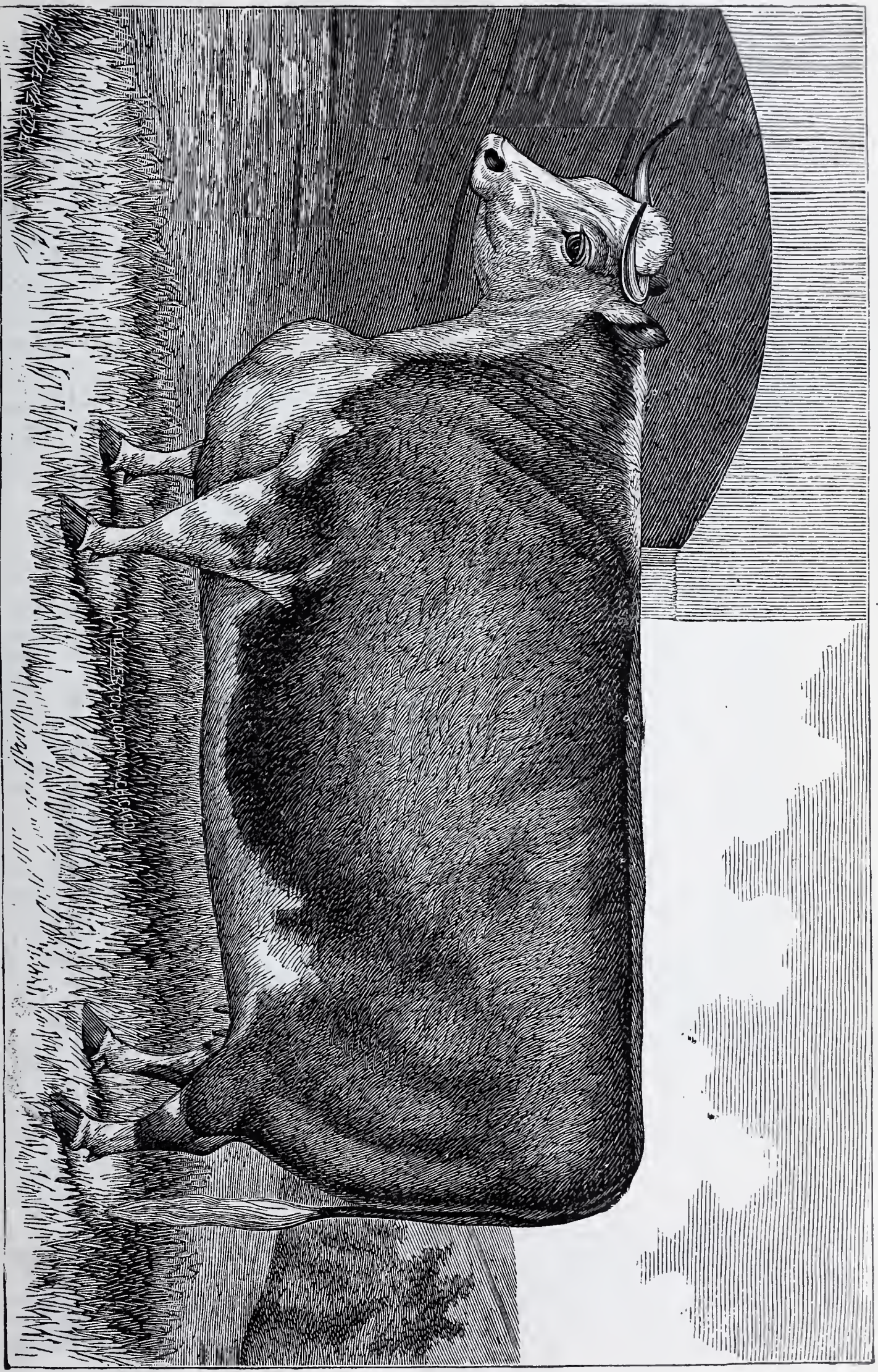
Best Sow with litter of her own sucking pigs, not less than 5, under 3 months old.....\$20 00
Second best..... 10 00
Best pen of breeding hogs, to consist of 1 Boar and 4 Sows, of any age, owned by the exhibiter..... 25 00

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

Best Boar of any age ..... 20 00
Best Sow of any age..... 20 00

**RULE 4.**—Swine in the Berkshire Class will not be recognized as eligible to entry unless they trace to animals recorded in the *American Berkshire Record*, or the exhibiter furnish in writing, at the time of entry, equally satisfactory evidence as to purity of breeding.





**HEREFORD COW, JENNIE.**

Winner of Sweepstakes, cow of any age or breed, at Fat Stock Show, Chicago. Property of T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.



## SALE DEPARTMENT.

In order to lessen the frequency of our calls upon parties owning recorded stock, for information regarding animals bred by them from said stock, and sold for breeding purposes, blank forms on which to report sales have been prepared.

Patrons receiving these are respectfully requested to give the following facts in the case of each unrecorded animal disposed of during the past year (or if convenient during several years past): Name and postoffice address of purchaser; name, sex and date of farrow of animal; name of sire and name of dam.

After placing upon the blank the desired information, they should sign the same as correct to the best of their knowledge and belief and return it to this office. Here it will be filed as reliable data for the compilation of pedigrees sent for registry by the purchasers. By compliance with the request here made, it is believed breeders will be able to give the facts more satisfactorily and with less inconvenience to themselves than if frequently asked to go over their private records for the information in the case of individual animals. At the same time the paper thus placed in the hands of the Association will serve as a barrier against fraud on the part of pretenders to the possession of pure-bred Berkshires.

Blank forms on which to report sales have been sent to most of the patrons of the RECORD. Parties failing to receive these, or who may need one or more additional blanks of same kind, will be supplied on application.

### SALE REPORTS.

S. N. STEELE, Macon Station, Ala., reports the following sales: To M. K. Pickens, Livingston, Ala., 1 boar; Dr. P. Bryce, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1 boar and 1 sow; I. H. Norwood, Fort Deposit, Ala., 1 sow; G. M. West, Mobile, Ala., 1 boar; H. F. Wilson, Mobile, Ala., 1 sow; C. D. Brown, Mobile, Ala., 1 boar; D. B. Carnes, Washington, Texas, 1 boar and 1 sow; Wright Stickley, White Shoals, Va., 1 boar; Maj. J. W. Robertson, Demopolis, Ala., 1 boar and 1 sow; Maj. P. I. Glover, Dayton, Ala., 1 boar; C. B. Cleveland, Linden, Ala., 1 sow; T. J. Perkins, Eufaula, Ala., 3 boars and 2 sows; Dr. J. McGuinney, Linden, Ala., 1 boar; Maj. J. W. Whiting, Mobile, Ala., 1 boar; E. S. Murphey, Barnesville, Ga., 1 boar and 1 sow; Capt. J. B. Carnes, Glendale, Miss., 1 boar and 3 sows; P. M. Perkins, Glendale, Miss., 1 boar and 1 sow; F. M. Patterson, Glendale, Miss., 1 boar and 1 sow; Gen'l L. W. Lawler, Mobile, Ala., Jas. S. Spier, Bladon Springs, Ala., 1 boar.

W. C. NORTON, Aldenville, Penn., reports the following sales. To P. A. & E. E. Amick, New Palestine, Mo., 1 sow; Wm. Watson, Durham Park, Kansas, 1 sow; Chas. Reeve, Minneapolis, Minn., 1 boar; R. D. Swain, Cleveland, Ohio, 1 boar; A. Parker, Bellota, Cal., 1 boar; A. F. Crawford, Maynard, Iowa, 1 boar and 2 sows; Richard Richards, Racine, Wis., 4 sows; W. S. Wilson, Shelbyville, Ky., 3 sows; Judd Brothers, Wenona, Ill., 1 boar; J. H. Anthony, West Jersey, Ill., 1 boar; G. J. Nybroe, Athens, Ill., 1 boar; John Burns, Miami, Mo., 1 boar; D. B. Morse, Eldora, Iowa, 1 sow; V. Barber, Decatur, Ill., 1 boar; B. R. Musgrave, Terre Haute, Ind., 1 boar and 2 sows; Wm. Hutchinson, Price, Mo., 4 sows; Jos. W. Cox, Northfield, Iowa, 1 boar; Jno. R. Sheaffer, Bloomfield, Iowa, 1 boar and 1 sow; J. H. Bacon, Jr., Wever, Iowa, 1 boar; Jos. Hoshal, Lyons, Iowa, 1 boar; H. M. McCloy, Stockbridge, Mich., 1 boar; J. D. Barr, Washington, Pa., 1 sow; J. H. Hostetter, Littleton, Pa., 2 sows; H. N. Bagley, Elmore, Neb., 1 boar and 1 sow; A. J. Hughes, Council Grove, Kans., 1 boar; E. L. Bradley, San Jose, Cal., 2 sows; B. O. Clark, St. Louis, Mo., 1 boar.

W. P. POPENOE & SON, of Topeka, Kan., report the following sales: To Jas. Wise, Tecumseh, Kan., 1 boar and 1 sow; M. Holcomb, Topeka, Kan., 1 sow; Mr. Hays, Topeka, Kan., 1 boar; A. M. Coville, Topeka, Kan., 1 boar; J. Mulvane, Topeka, Kan., 2 boars; Jesse Brockway, Burlingame, Kan., 1 boar and 2 sows; Thos. White, Topeka, Kan., 1 sow; F. Humbert, Monmouth, Kan., 1 sow; J. S. Walker, St. Marys, Kan., 1 boar; T. Petefish,







Belvoir, Kan., 1 boar; M. Council, Topeka, Kan., 1 boar and 1 sow; J. Tyler, Grantville, Kan., 1 boar and 1 sow; A. M. Tyler, Grantville, Kan., 1 sow; C. D. Bush, Topeka, Kan., 1 boar and 1 sow.

ARTHUR DREVAR, Annapolis, Md., reports the following sales: To C. N. Joyce, Annapolis, Md., 1 boar; C. Hoffman, Annapolis, Md., 1 boar; G. W. Duvall, Annapolis, Md., 1 sow; R. K. W. Shekel, Annapolis, Md., 1 sow; W. C. Stiles, Jr., Volcano, W. Va., 2 sows; Rev. Lewis Brown, Annapolis, Md., 1 boar; J. Spence Howard, Rutland, Md., 1 boar; Ben. Tongue, Crownsville, Md., 1 boar; M. M. Logan, Huntingdon, Pa., 1 boar.

WALTER C. BUCKINGHAM, Miami, O., reports the following sales: To C. J. Buckingham, Lawrence, Kan., 1 sow; C. Mosteler, Sharonville, O., 1 boar.

JOHN RIDER, Sacramento City, Cal., reports the following sales: To Alfred Parker, Bellota, Cal., 1 sow; J. G. Cornell, Marysville, Cal., 1 boar and 1 sow; J. G. Wolfskill, Fairfield, Cal., 1 boar and 1 sow; R. C. Walton, Yuba City, Cal., 1 sow; Matt. Canavan, Gold Hill, Nev., 1 boar and 1 sow; J. M. Howill, Henleyville, Cal., 1 boar; A. H. Barnes, Reno, Nev., 1 boar; W. C. Hopping, Sacramento City, Cal., 1 sow; E. L. Bradley, San Jose, Cal., 1 boar; F. A. Sheffir, Gridley, Cal., 1 boar; James Shaw, Bishop Creek, Cal., 1 boar.

J. W. MARTLING, Lincoln, Ill., reports the following sales: To W. H. Judkins, Mishawaka, Ind., 1 sow; J. F. D. Elliott, Mattison, Ill., 2 boars and 1 sow; Stephen Beck, Lincoln, Ill., 1 boar; John Sanders Lincoln, Ill., 1 boar; H. A. Music, Lincoln, Ill., 1 sow; Peter Hitchel, Lincoln, Ill., 1 boar, 1 sow; Fred Woolf, Lincoln, Ill., 1 boar; John Ford, Lincoln, Ill., 1 sow.

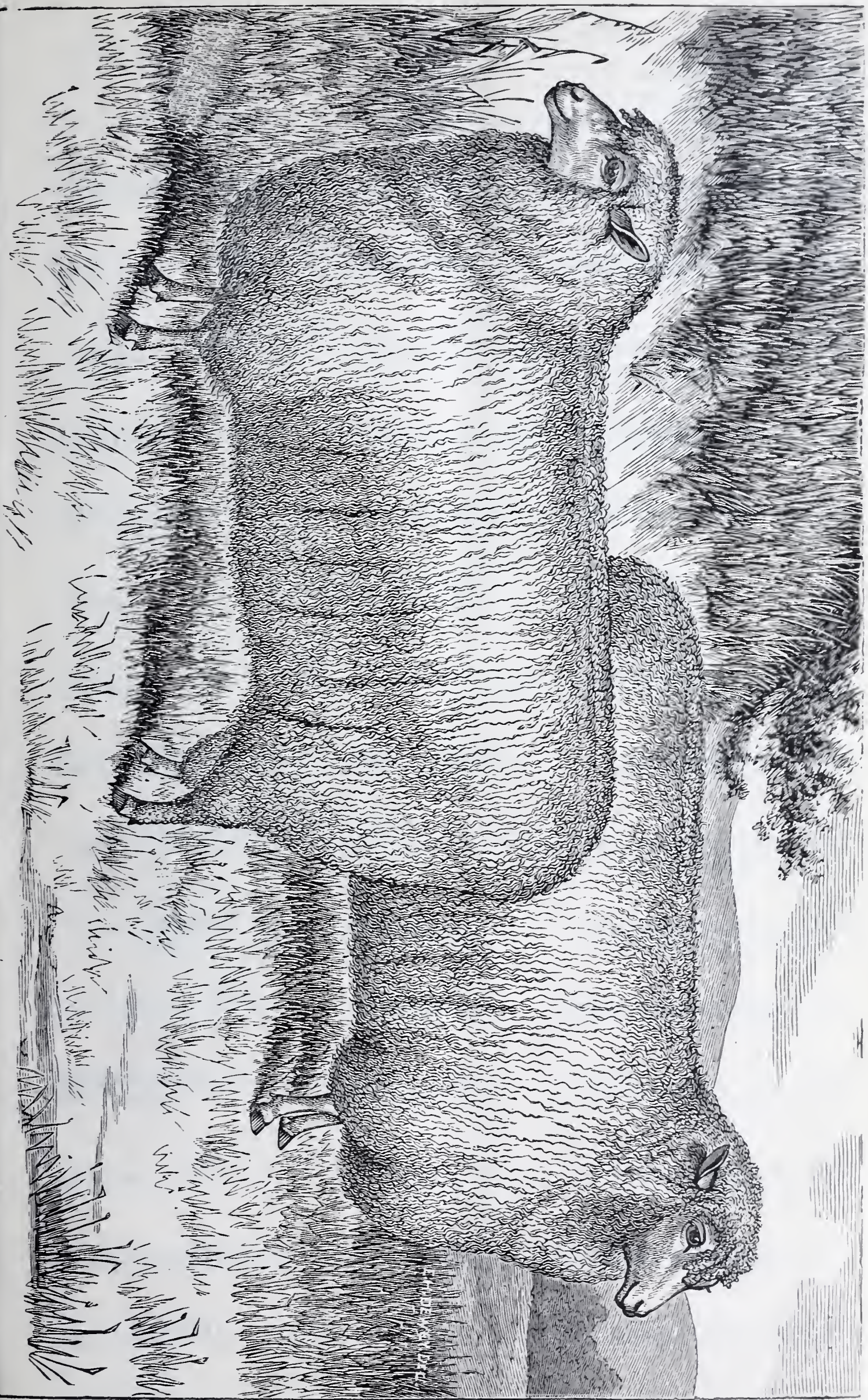
MILTON BLOCKER, Olive Branch, Miss., reports the following sales: To W. A. Raines, Hernando, Miss., 1 boar; John M. Cocke, Memphis, Tenn., 1 sow; Capt. T. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn., 1 sow; J. J. Lindsey, Olive Branch, Miss., 1 boar, 1 sow; Stephen Flinn, Balolil, Miss., 1 boar.

JAMES RILEY, Thorntown, Ind., reports the following sales: S. H. Kyle, Edinburg, Ind., 1 boar and 1 sow; E. M. Fly, Gonzales, Texas, 1 boar; E. K. Fisher, Carlton, Neb., 1 sow; Geo. A. Perry, Columbus, Ind., 1 boar; Jas. Crosbie, Bluffton, Ind., 2 boars and 2 sows; O. Barnard, Bloomington, Ill., 1 boar; Walter Eastes, Chariton, Iowa, 1 boar and 1 sow; E. R. McIntire, Farmland, Ind., 1 boar; G. F. Steward, Connersville, Ind., 1 boar; Herman Hartman, Indianapolis, Ind., 1 boar; Todd, Clifford & Co., Vermilion, O., 2 boars and 3 sows; Cyrus Little, New London, Ind., 1 boar; Geo. D. Peugh, Salem, Ind., 1 boar; Jas. F. Stucker, Paola, Ind., 1 boar; Thos. F. Miller, Castle, Mo., 1 boar and 1 sow.

L. E. SHATTUCK, of Mount Pleasant, Mo., reports the following sales: To J. C. Quinley, Bedford, Iowa, 1 boar and 1 sow; E. M. Lemley, Albany, Mo., 1 boar; Ni. Davis, Albany, Mo., 1 boar and 2 sows; C. E. Hills, Jameson, Mo., 1 sow; W. T. Stovall, Jameson, Mo., 3 sows; W. C. Heaston, Bethany, Mo., 1 boar; A. B. Ross, Gentryville, Mo., 1 boar; B. G. Eaton, Hopkins, Mo., 1 boar; J. W. Barkley, Albany, Mo., 1 boar; H. F. Banbits, Graham, Mo., 1 boar and 1 sow; Larkin Hadley, Gentryville, Mo., 1 boar and 2 sows; M. K. Prine and Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1 boar and 1 sow; Sam'l A. Hazelett, Albany, Mo., 1 boar; Geo. Hadley, Gentryville, Mo., 1 boar; J. F. Bonner, Sterling, Neb., 1 boar.

[Other reports deferred until next number.]







AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Boars, 2557-2585.

Vol. IV.

No.	NAME.	FARROWED	BREEDER.
2557	SIR RICHARD 2557 . . . . .	Sept., 1877.	Mrs. C. C. Parks . . . . . Waukegan, Ill.
2559	SIR RICHARD II. 2559 . . . . .	April 15, 1878.	T. L. Miller . . . . . Beecher, Ill.
2561	NORTON'S SMITHEREEN 2561 .	April 12, 1876.	T. S. Cooper . . . . . Coopersburg, Penn.
2563	EARL OF BALMORAL II. 2563 .	Oct. 14, 1877.	A. A. McArthur . . . . . Lobo, Ont., Can.
2565	ROYAL DUKE II. 2565 . . . . .	July 17, 1877.	Heber Humfrey . . . . . Shrivenham, Eng. Importer, T. S. Cooper.
2567	ROBIN HOOD V. 2567. . . . .	April 27, 1878.	W. C. Norton . . . . . Aldenville, Penn.
2569	ROBIN HOOD OF BEULAH 2569	Dec. 22, 1878.	Alex. M. Fulford . . . . . Bel Air, Md.
2571	FRED HOOD 2571 . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1878.	Richard Richards . . . . . Racine, Wis.
2573	SMITHEREEN IV. OF H 2573. .	Aug. 1, 1877.	Alex. M. Fulford . . . . .
2575	YOUNG BRITON 2575 . . . . .	June 13, 1875.	Heber Humfrey. . . . . Importer, John Miller.
2577	LORD AYLESBURY 2577. . . . .	Aug. 4, 1877.	J. M. Kirk . . . . . Salem, Ohio.
2579	KING OF BERKS 2579. . . . .	Nov 8, 1878.	Massachusetts Ag'l College Amherst, Mass.
2581	CHAMPION 2581 . . . . .	Feb. 8, 1878	N. H. Gentry . . . . . Sedalia, Mo.
2583	DUKE OF MAGENTA 2583 . . .	Jan 20, 1879.	S. N. Steele . . . . . Macon Station, Ala.
2585	FOREST LAD 2585 . . . . .	April, 1877.	Wm. M. Gentry . . . . . Sedalia, Mo.

Boars, from 1-469 are recorded in Vol. I.; from 471-1505 in Vol. II.; from 1507-2465 in Vol. III.



## AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Boars, 2557-2585.

Vol. IV.

SIRE.	DAM.	OWNER.	Append- ix.
Royal Maybourne 2451 .	Handsome III. 5222 . .	T. L. Miller. . . . . Beecher, Ill.	. .
Royal Maybourne 2451 .	Handsome III. 5222 . .	T. L. Miller. . . . .	. .
Smithereen 403. . . . .	Sweet Seventeen's Sister 1048 . . . . .	A. A. McArthur . . . . . Lobo, Ont., Can.	. .
Norton's Smithereen 2561	Rachel 5460 . . . . .	W. C. Norton . . . . . Aldenville, Penn.	. .
Royal Duke 2277 . . . .	Dora 3314 . . . . .	Horace N. Bagley . . . . . Elmore, Neb.	. .
Robin Hood 801 . . . .	Black Rose 1854 . . . .	Horace N. Bagley . . . . .	. .
Robin Hood III. 2117 . .	Queen of Beulah 5372 .	T. P. Branch . . . . . Augusta, Ga.	. .
Tommie Hood 1857. . .	Sallie of Racine 4052 .	Richard Richards . . . . . Racine, Wis.	. .
Smythe-to-wit 1483 . . .	Beauty 4628 . . . . .	W. A. Hale . . . . . Sherbrooke, Quebec, Can.	. .
Whitesmith 887. . . . .	No. "410 A" . . . . .	John Miller . . . . . Brougham, Ont., Can.	2575
Lord Lorne 1121 . . . .	Beauty Bride 2160 . . .	T. B. Arnett . . . . . Shenandoah, Ohio.	. .
Sambo Junior 2247 . . .	Lady Tempest 4026 . . .	Geo. K. Harvey . . . . . Surry, N.H.	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Primrose Belle 1594 . . .	N. H. Gentry . . . . . Sedalia, Mo.	. .
Steele's Robin Hood 1569	Black Pearl's Sallie 2836	Jas. A. Newman . . . . . Bovina, Miss.	. .
Canada Lord 2253 . . .	Forest Queen V. 5560 .	H. B. Scott . . . . . Sedalia, Mo.	. .

Sows, from 1-1090 are recorded in Vol. I; from 1092-3600 in Vol. II.; from 3602-5340 in Vol. III.

## AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Boars, 2587-2615.

Vol. IV.

No.	NAME.	FARROWED.	BREEDER.
2587	ELMWOOD CHERUB III. 2587 .	June 2 , 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . . Springfield, Ill.
2589	ELMWOOD CHERUB VI. 2589 .	July 15, 1877	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2591	ELMWOOD CHERUB VII. 2591 .	Aug. 9, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2593	ELMWOOD CHERUB VIII. 2593 .	May 13, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2595	ELMWOOD CHERUB IX. 2595 .	Sept. 1, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2597	ELMWOOD CHERUB XI. 2597 .	Sept. 1, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2599	ELMWOOD CHERUB XVII. 2599	Aug. 12, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2601	ELMWOOD CHERUB XIX. 2601	Feb. 22, 1878.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2603	ELMWOOD CHERUB XX. 2603 .	Sept. 1, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2605	ELMWOOD CHERUB XXIII. 2605	April 30, 1878.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2607	ELMWOOD CHERUB XXIV. 2607	Sept. 1, 1877.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2609	ELMWOOD CHERUB XXV. 2609	Aug. 30, 1878.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2611	ELMWOOD CHERUB XXVI. 2611	July 22, 1878.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2613	ELMWOOD SPARTAN I. 2613. .	Sept. 21, 1878.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .
2615	ELMWOOD SPARTAN II. 2615 .	June 14, 1878.	Chas. F. Mills . . . . .

Boars, from 1-469 are recorded in Vol. I.; from 471-1505 in Vol. II.; from 1507-2465 in Vol. III.



## AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Boars, 2587-2615.

Vol. IV.

SIRE.	DAM.	OWNER.	Appendix.
Cherub 501. . . . .	Lass of Elmwood 1300 .	F. J. Smith . . . . . Batesville, Ark.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Jet of Elmwood III. 1646	D. C. May . . . . . Rochelle, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Duchess of Elmwood 1990 . . . . .	G. Sprague . . . . . Des Moines, Iowa.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Queen of Elmwood I. 826	E. Coles . . . . . Grand Ridge, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Countess Caldwell 214 .	Geo. P. Strong . . . . . St. Louis, Mo.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Bush Maid III. 160 . .	F. J. Smith . . . . .	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Belle of Macon V. 4250.	M. G. Clark . . . . . Sandwich, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Queen of Elmwood IV. 832 . . . . .	T. F. Tunnison . . . . . Pana, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Countess Caldwell 214 .	H. C. Bouton . . . . . Anna, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Duchess of Elmwood 1990 . . . . .	A. Gregory . . . . . Momence, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Bush Maid III. 160. . .	J. S. Latimer . . . . . Abingdon, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Duchess of Elmwood . . 1990 . . . . .	A. Nevins . . . . . Stirrup Grove, Ill.	. .
Cherub 501. . . . .	Queen of Elmwood I. 826	J. Shepherd . . . . . Prairie Star, Neb.	. .
Spartan 735 . . . . .	Elmwood Gem 3720 . .	Chas. Mockler. . . . . North Temescal, Cal.	. .
Spartan 735 . . . . .	Elmwood Queen XIV. 3716 . . . . .	Herman Meyer . . . . . St. Mary's, Kan.	. .

Sows, from 1-1090 are recorded in Vol. I.; from 1092-3600 in Vol. II.; from 3602-5340 in Vol. III.



## AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Sows, 5522-5550.

Vol. IV.

No.	NAME..	FARROWED.	BREEDER.
5522	DARK MAID V. 5522 . . . . .	Fall of 1875.	John Miller . . . . . Brougham, Ont, Can.
5524	SALLIE HUMFREY 5524 . . . . .	May 10, 1877.	John Miller . . . . .
5526	BEAUTIFUL BELLE 5526 . . . . .	July 12, 1877	N. H. Gentry . . . . . Sedalia, Mo.
5528	HAMPTON BELLE I. 5528 . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1877.	N. H. Gentry . . . . .
5530	LIVERPOOL'S LEONIDAS 5530 . . . . .	May 29, 1877.	N. H. Gentry . . . . .
5532	MARY STEWART 5532 . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1877.	N. H. Gentry . . . . .
5534	PRINCESS I. 5534 . . . . .	June 12, 1877.	N. H. Gentry . . . . .
5536	OXFORD LADY 5536 . . . . .	Sept. 29, 1878.	N. H. Gentry . . . . .
5538	HOPE I. 5538 . . . . .	May 28, 1878.	T. L. Miller . . . . . Beecher, Ill.
5540	HOPE II. 5540 . . . . .	May 28, 1878.	T. L. Miller . . . . .
5542	HOPE III. 5542 . . . . .	May 28, 1878.	T. L. Miller . . . . .
5544	HOPE IV. 5544 . . . . .	May 28, 1878.	T. L. Miller . . . . .
5546	HOPE V. 5546 . . . . .	May 28, 1878.	T. L. Miller . . . . .
5548	PRIDE'S DUCHESS 5548 . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1879.	S. N. Steele . . . . . Macon Station, Ala.
5550	PRIDE'S FAME 5550 . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1879.	S. N. Steele . . . . .

Boars, from 1-469 are recorded in Vol. I.; from 471-1505 in Vol. II.; from 1507-2465 in Vol. III.



AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Sows, 5522-5550.

Vol. IV.

SIRE.	DAM.	OWNER.	Appendix.
Duke of Gloucester 105 .	Dark Maid . . . . .	John Miller . . . . . Brougham, Ont., Can.	5522
Young Briton 2575 . . .	Dark Maid V. 5522 . .	W. A. Hale . . . . . Sherbrooke, Quebec, Can.	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Hillside Belle 1578. . .	N. H. Gentry . . . . . Sedalia, Mo.	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Lady Hampton 1584 . .	N. H. Gentry . . . . .	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Lady Leonidas 500. . .	N. H. Gentry . . . . .	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Lady Emily Stewart 1582	N. H. Gentry . . . . .	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Liverpool's Pride 1588 .	N. H. Gentry . . . . .	. .
Lord Liverpool 221 . . .	Oxford Belle II. 1726. .	N. H. Gentry . . . . .	. .
Watchman 1145 . . . . .	Blink Bonny 2596 . . .	T. L. Miller . . . . . Beecher, Ill.	. .
Watchman 1145 . . . . .	Blink Bonny 2596 . . .	T. L. Miller . . . . .	. .
Watchman 1145 . . . . .	Blink Bonny 2596 . . .	T. L. Miller . . . . .	. .
Watchman 1145 . . . . .	Blink Bonny 2596 . . .	T. L. Miller . . . . .	. .
Watchman 1145 . . . . .	Blink Bonny 2596 . . .	T. L. Miller . . . . .	. .
Steele's Robin Hood 1569	Pride of Ridge Farm 742	Jas. A. Newman . . . . . Bovina, Miss.	. .
Steele's Robin Hood 1569	Pride of Ridge Farm 742	Jas. A. Newman . . . . .	. .

Sows, from 1-1090 are recorded in Vol. I.; from 1092-3600 in Vol. II.; from 3602-5340 in Vol. III.



# BERKSHIRES.

---

**I have CHOICE GILT-EDGE BERKSHIRES,**

See the RECORD and this number of the BULLETIN.

**I have CHOICE PLAIN-BRED BERKSHIRES,**

All choice individuals, which will be sold at reasonable figures.

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The HOG CHOLERA, PNEUMONIA, TYPHOID, and kindred diseases, come from *In-Breeding* and the use of *In-Bred* Sires. To avoid losses from disease, secure Sires that will give good straight out-crosses. And to make sure of getting what you want, buy of breeders that know how they are breeding and how to breed. Good constitution, good size and good bone, are necessary to a good hog.

---

**HEREFORDS** are the coming Cattle.

**COTSWOLDS** are the coming Sheep.

The Berkshires, Herefords and Cotswolds at

**The HIGHLAND STOCK-FARM, Beecher, Ills.,**

Are the best of their kind.

GEO. F. MORGAN,  
Superintendent.

T. L. MILLER.  
Proprietor.

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CONTAINS

**20 CHOICE IMPORTED SOWS,**

Many of them being British prize-winners.

**ROYAL HOPEWELL 2011.** Winner of the First Prize at the Royal Show, England, heads the Herd. Besides him, 4 other imported boars are used.

**4 CHOICE YOUNG SOWS,** Sired by Royal Hopewell 2011 and in farrow to Cherry Brandy, a son of Cherry Blossom 5194, are offered for sale.

**PRINCESS ROYAL 2608,** First Prize sow at St. Louis, 1877, and Cherry Blossom 5194, First Prize Sow at the Royal Show, England, 1878, and First at Illinois State Fair 1878, have fine litters by Royal Hopewell 2011.

These are now in fine condition to ship, and will be sold at reasonable rates. Orders are promptly filled, and good stock only is sold. Address,

HEWER BROS.,  
Belvidere, Ill.

[See Illustration on page 23 this number].